certifies the effectiveness of proposed sanctions against employers who hire undocumented workers.

The new bill, which Simpson plans to unveil this week, is designed to overcome objections that derailed his sweeping effort to revise immigration laws in the last days of Congress last year.

There are indications that Hispanics will oppose the new measure even more strongly, since it delays their principal goal of legalizing the status of aliens here for years.

The new measure, a copy of which was obtained by The Washington Post, largely resembles the hothy contested bill on which he and Rep. Romano L. Mazzoli (D-Ky.) worked for two years to push through the 98th Congress.

The revised bill, which Mazzoli is not cosponsoring initially, retains the basic elements of employer sanctions and legalization of aliens.

But, according to its draft, the president would be directed to appoint a "legalization commission" to determine whether the bill's sanctions against employers are working.

The panel would report one year after the law takes effect, and no legalization of aliens could occur until the panel certified that the sanctions were working.

Senate sources said the change reflects Simpson's view that neither Congress nor the public will support amnesty until persuaded that new aliens are not crossing the

Simpson bill would grant temporary legal status for two or three years to aliens who have lived in the United States since before 1980.

After that, they would be granted permanent legal status if they demonstrated minimum competency in English. Last year's bill granted immediate amnesty to longtime alien residents.

The new measure would increase criminal penalties on employers who knowingly hire aliens, bring them into the country or are involved in use of altered identification documents. Civil fines would range to \$10,000.

In another change, Simpson would ease paperwork requirements on firms hiring foreign nationals. But business groups are likely to remain opposed to making companies criminally liable for their foreign employes.

Another portion of the bill would provide increased funding for border patrols by the Immigration and Naturalization Service and for Labor Department enforcement efforts. It would establish special procedures to bring seasonal agricultural workers into the country and establish a second presidential panel to review those procedures.

Simpson has circulated about 20 draft copies of the bill to interested parties in an effort to build support for his revised approach.

## Residents Vacate Atomic-Test Atoll

Associated Press

HONOLULU, May 21—Chickens, pigs, canoes and dismantled houses were unloaded today at a central Pacific island that will be the new home for 327 people whose atoll was covered by nuclear fallout 31 years ago.

Seventy residents of Rongelap Atoll and their possessions arrived at Majetto Island aboard the Greenpeace ship Rainbow Warnor, according to Dick Dillman, a San Francisco-based spokesman for the environmental organization.

Once the unloading was completed, the 150-foot motor-sail ship was acheduled to make the 100-mile trip to pick up more res-

idents, Dillman said. Greenpeace officials estimated that a complete evacuation would take four trips, he said.

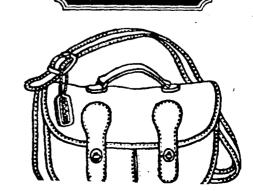
Rongelap, in the Marshall Islands, was evacuated in 1954 after a U.S. nuclear test called Operation Bravo. The islanders were allowed to return in 1957.

However, fear that lingering contamination may pose a threat to children led atoll leaders to decide to leave the island again.

Roger Ray of the U.S. Department of Energy has said radiation levels on Ronge-lap pose no health threat and are, on average, lower than in some parts of the United States.







then Rubdatis files 186 (A. Su